GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:826
ANSWERED ON:01.03.2016
Carbon Emission
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Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has already formulated a policy with respect to its promise of reducing carbon emission by 35 per cent by 2030 over the 2005 levels as per its action plan submitted at UNFCCC and if so, the details thereof;
(b) the agency entrusted to develop a roadmap so as to achieve this emission cut target;
(c) the manner in which the Ministry plans to safeguard the industries so that there is no adverse impact on the Index of Industrial Production (IIP); and
(d) the stand of India vis a vis emission cut targets submitted by G8 countries in the UN Paris summit?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)

(a) The goal of reducing the emissions intensity of GDP by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level as included in the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) pertains to the period 2021-2030.

The INDC target will be achieved by implementing the policies and programmes in various sectors including promotion of clean energy, enhancement of energy efficiency, sustainable green transportation network, development of less carbon intensive and resilient urban centres, promotion of waste to energy projects and enhancing carbon sink through creation of forest and tree cover.

(b) The goals would be achieved by different missions and other plans and schemes of Government of India and State Governments. The goal till 2020 is reducing energy intensity of GDP by 20-25% over 2005. Between 2005 and 2010, the emission intensity of GDP has been reduced by 12%.

(c) India has not taken any sector specific target in its submitted INDC to reduce emission intensity. The target is synchronized with its development agenda and would lead to the holistic socio-economic development without adverse impacts on industry. Further, some of the measures eg adoption of efficient technology may serve dual purpose of reducing emission intensity and increasing energy efficiency and industrial productivity.

(d) In the international negotiation, India has been advocating historical responsibility of developed countries, Equity, Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) and Respective Capabilities (RC).

In Paris in 2015, India strived for an agreement that takes into account historical responsibilities and equity in access to global atmospheric resources. India argued and ensured anchoring of differentiation across all pillars viz adaptation, mitigation, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity building and transparency of action and support. At the same time, India insisted that developed countries need to take the lead and undertake more ambitious actions and close the emission gap on account of their historical responsibility, which has become part of the Paris Agreement.

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